

since the report was presented to Congress.

And still I rise, with a very special message, however. I want people to know that there is more than hope. I rise today to say that there will be an impeachment. The President will be impeached.

Some things bear repeating.

The President will be impeached. There will be a vote taken sometime this week, I am told, for the Judiciary Committee to make some sort of official announcement.

I rise to say that the President will be impeached, in spite of some and because of others.

I rise today to say that he will be impeached because the hands of history are piloting his ship of fate. And I believe that history will not allow us, the Members of this august body, to allow the President to be above the law. I believe that if we fail to do so, it would make Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution meaningless. It would have no application to the term that we quite often use, "no person is above the law." We would then have to say: No person is above the law, saving at least one person.

Article II, Section 4, if it is to have meaning, means that the President will be impeached. So I rise to stand here on the floor of the House and announce that it will happen.

But there is one question that is outstanding, and that is whether the bigotry emanating from the Presidency is going to be a part of that impeachment.

I believe that if the radical Republicans in 1868 could impeach Andrew Johnson, who was the bigot of his time, if they could impeach Andrew Johnson, it seems to me we ought to be able to impeach this President for bigotry emanating from the Presidency as well.

Andrew Johnson was opposed to the Freedmen's Bureau. He fought the notion that the persons who had been freed should have the same liberties that other in this country enjoyed, and he was impeached. Republicans did it. Radical Republicans did it.

I believe that we ought to have the same standard today that we had in 1868, and if we should, I believe that there will be an impeachment. So I am announcing today that there will be an impeachment.

One final point. After the vote, whenever it takes place in the Judiciary Committee, I will have some additional special statements to make, but I am reserving them for after the vote.

I love my country. Democracy hangs in the balance. Liberty and justice for all must prevail. And if it is to prevail, there must be and will be an impeachment. The hands of history are piloting the ship of fate.

And still I rise.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, no American will ever forget what happened to us, to our Nation, 18 years ago. We remember exactly where we were and what we were doing when we watched the tragedy of September 11 unfold.

But we also recount how, in the midst of fear and uncertainty, so many Americans acted as heroes and gave of themselves for the sake of their country and their city to help their fellow human beings.

The darkness of that day did not prevail. An attack meant to bring us to our knees instead brought us together and prompted a generation of protectors—airmen, soldiers, sailors, Coast Guard, and marines—to rise up in defense of freedom and in pursuit of peace.

As we commemorate the tragedy of September 11, we pray for the families of the fallen in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania; we give thanks for the bravery of first responders who ran toward the burning buildings and away from safety; we honor the men and women whose last moments were committed to love of country and their fellow human beings; and we pray for the safety of those men and women still deployed throughout the world on the mission that began that day.

While we hope never again to endure the suffering that day brought, it continues to inspire all of us to be selfless for the greater good of our country which unites us all.

I commend the communities in North Carolina's Fifth District and around the country who are commemorating 9/11 and taking up service projects in remembrance of September 11 on what has become our National Day of Service.

May God continue to bless the United States of America.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF SERGEANT FIRST CLASS RICHARD STAYSKAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal and to tell Rich how much I admire his bravery and his service to our country.

Rich has been in D.C. since yesterday, talking to Members of the Senate about the critical need to address the injustice of the Feres doctrine. Today, he has joined us in the gallery.

This will likely be his last trip to Washington, D.C. That is because this father, this husband, this marine and Army Green Beret has end-stage lung cancer, a cancer that Army medical staff failed to alert him to despite find-

ing the tumor on scans. The cancer grew at a deadly pace, untreated and undiagnosed, until he went to a private practice doctor in 2017. By then, it was stage IV, and his prognosis was terminal.

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Despite this devastating development, Rich continued his service overseas and at home in good times and bad until not long ago and just shy of his 20-year milestone for full retirement. He also fought this tragedy as a true soldier and tackled the very thing that has left him and his family most vulnerable: The Feres doctrine.

The Feres doctrine is an outdated judicial ruling that bars active duty servicemembers from suing the government for medical malpractice. These are not in combat situations. These are cases that happen here at home at medical facilities on Army bases and other services. There has never been a bill, there has never been a hearing, a vote in Congress, but that is the Feres doctrine, and that has been what has been the law of the land for 70 years.

Servicemembers' spouses and families, civilian Federal employees, and even convicted prisoners have the right to sue for negligence, but not our servicemembers. Only Rich and our brave military servicemembers are denied this right by the Feres doctrine. That means that Rich, his family, and other servicemembers and their families have been denied justice in their greatest hour of need. It also means there are no consequences for botched procedures and few incentives for the military's medical providers to improve care.

In this fight to achieve justice for his family and spare others what they have endured, Rich has met with Democrats and Republicans in the House and Senate. He testified before the Armed Services Military Personnel Subcommittee, which I chair. The media has taken notice. The House has taken notice. The NDAA has addressed it in the House. The question is: Will the Senate?

At a time when Rich should be able to spend his remaining days with those he loves, he has answered the call to fight. Rich, as I promised you when you testified before the committee, we will never forget your commitment, your honor, and sacrifice, and I will keep fighting to fix Feres as long as it takes.

Congress is responsible for allowing Feres to stand for 70 years, but we can correct this failure, and we can do it now. The House-passed NDAA contains the Sergeant First Class Richard Stayskal Act of 2019. It would create an exemption that would finally give servicemembers and their families the right to sue the government for medical malpractice in noncombat settings.

The ball is now in the Senate's court where it seems Senator McCONNELL would rather help corporations than